Tajweed Rules

PREFACE

Assalamu alaikum. Alhamdu lillah, we have finally completed the first version of this work that provides you with charts on **Rules of Tajweed**. We don't claim to be an expert in this area but we have tried our best to develop this tajweed material by referring to few books. We believe that this material would be useful to those who are teaching Tajweed. Also, this can be used as a reference material. In order to develop this material, we have referred to the following books:

1. Moulana Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Baaqavi, **Hidayathus sifyan fi tajweedil Quran**, Haadi Publishers, Chennai, India. [In Tamil]
2. Dr. Abdul-majid Khan, **Tajwid: The art of recitation of the Holy Quran**, Urdu Academy Sind, Karachi, Pakistan. [In English]
3. عزّت عبيد الدعاس, **فنّ التجويد**, Dar Ibn Hajam, Beirut, Lebanon. [In Arabic]
4. Umm Muhammad, **A Brief Introduction to Tajweed**, Abul-Qasim Publishing House, Jeddah. [In English]

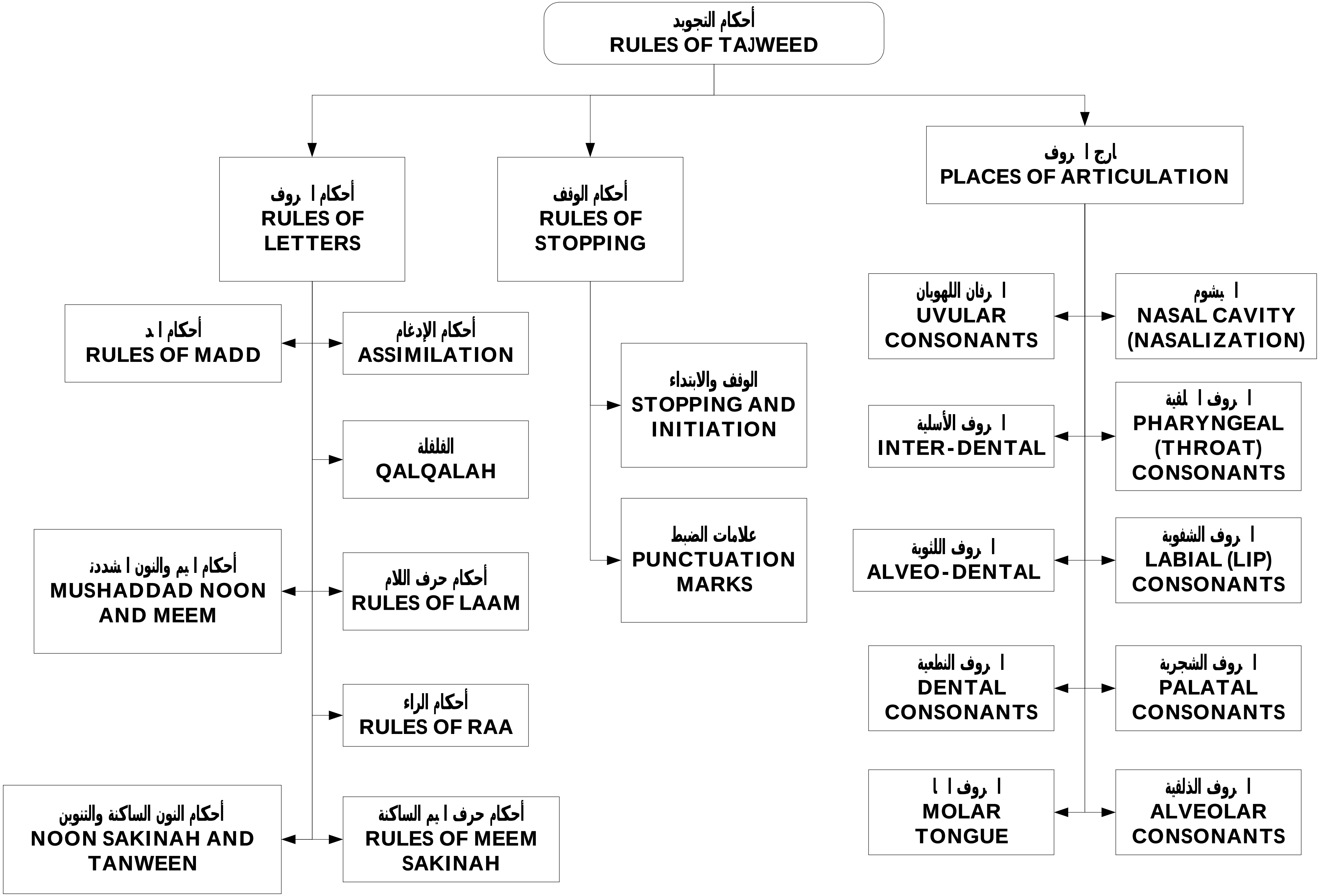
We ask Allah to forgive our shortcomings and accept our efforts. Please provide us with suggestions and/or comments for further improvement. We acknowledge the help of many brothers and sisters in the preparation of this document. May Allah reward them all, aameen.

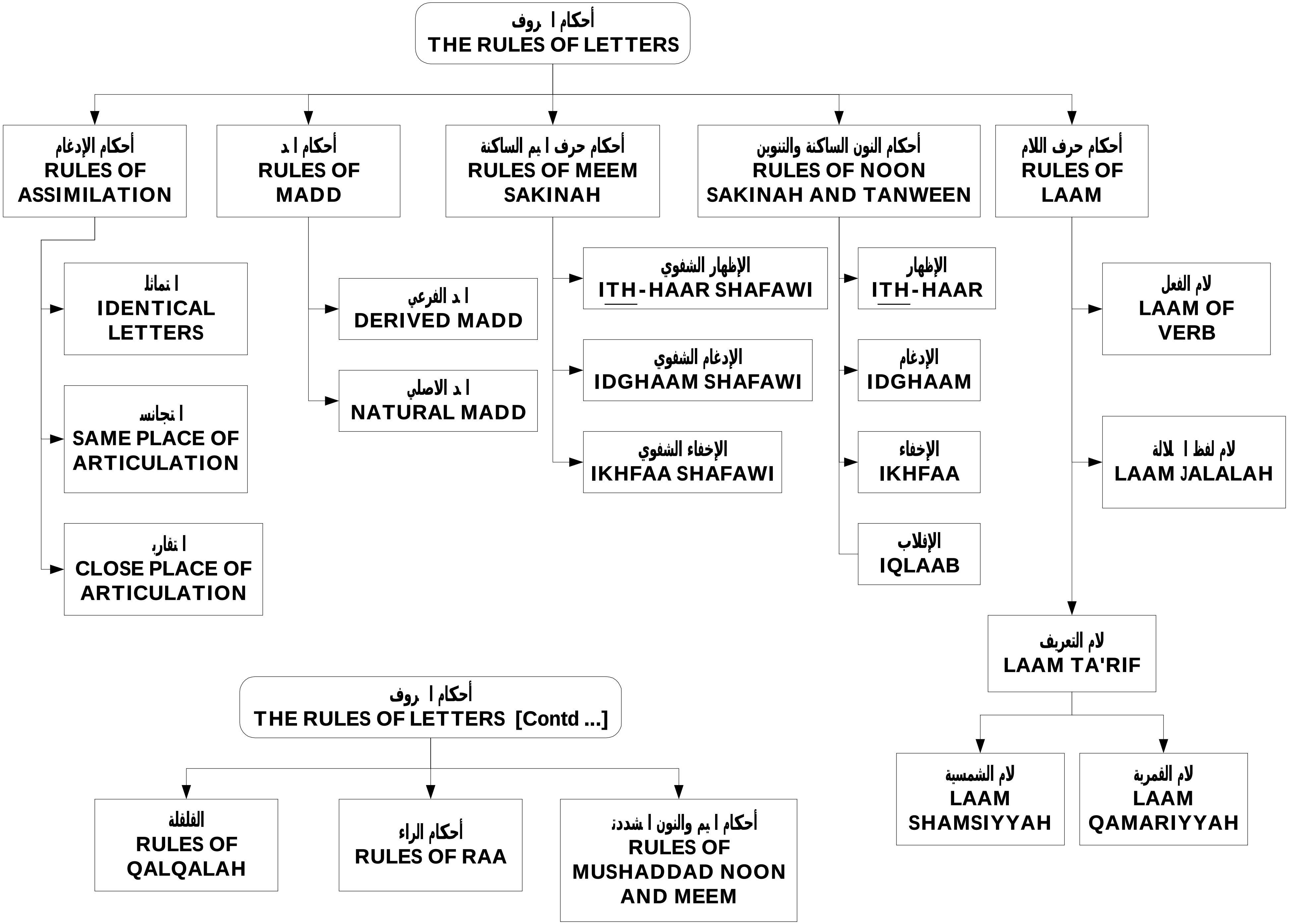
Please remember us and our parents in your prayers.

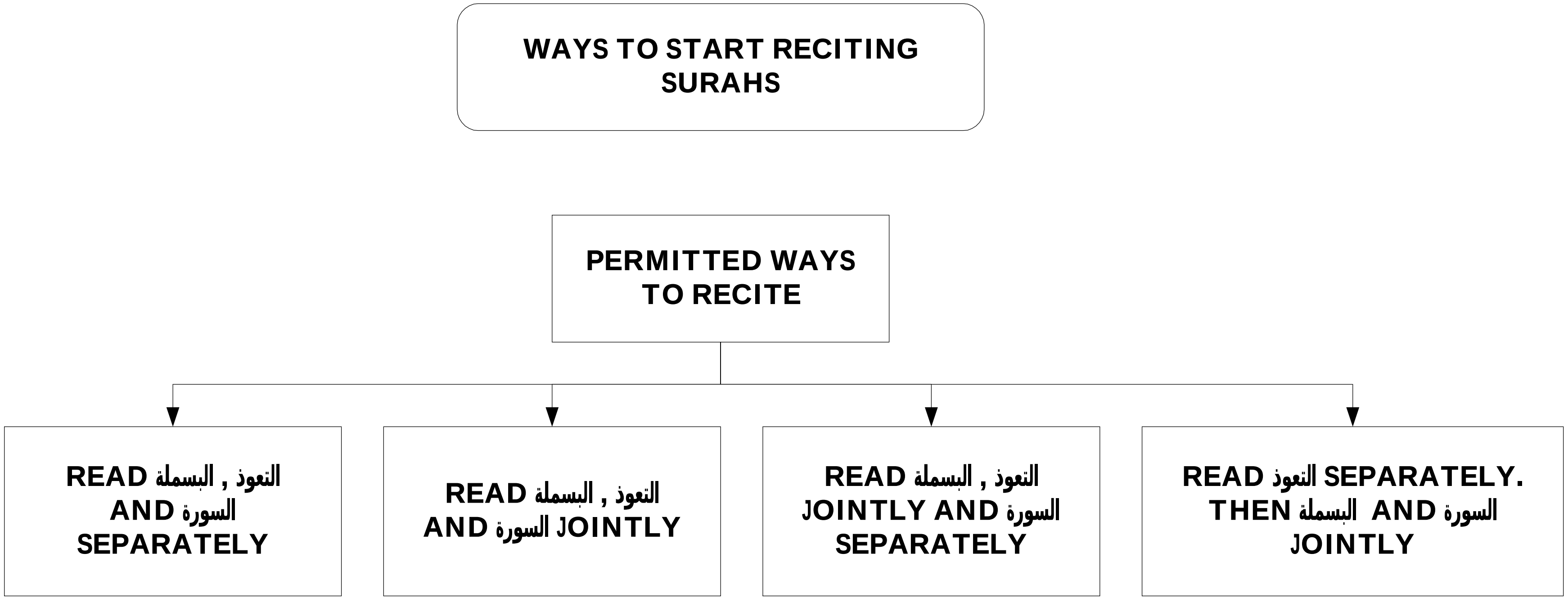
Contact Email: mibuhari@yahoo.com

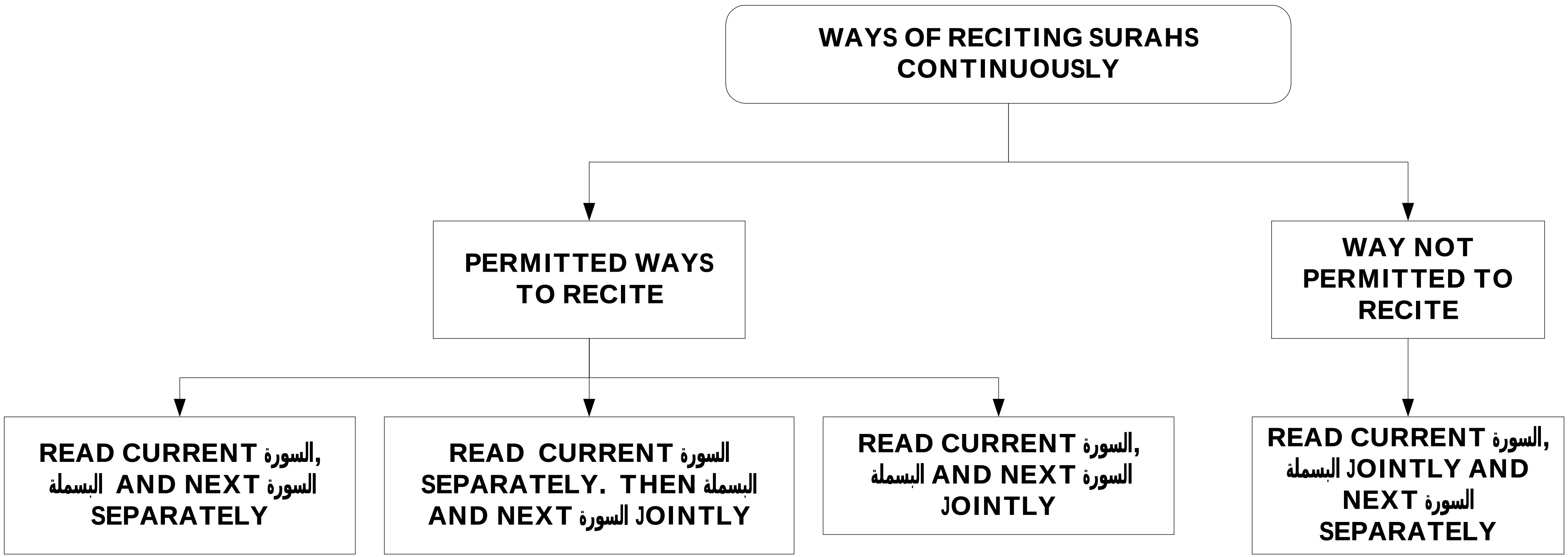
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أحكام التجويد
RULES OF TAJWEED
أحكام ا روف
RULES OF LETTERS
أحكام الوقف
RULES OF STOPPING
ارج ا روف
PLACES OF ARTICULATION
أحكام ا د
RULES OF MADD
أحكام الإدغام
ASSIMILATION
القلقلة
QALQALAH
أحكام ا يم والنون ا شددة
MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM
أحكام حرف اللام
RULES OF LAAM
أحكام الراء
RULES OF RAA
أحكام النون الساكنة والتنوين
NOON SAKINAH AND TANWEEN
أحكام حرف ا يم الساكنة
RULES OF MEEM SAKINAH
الوقف والابتداء
STOPPING AND INITIATION
علامات الضبط
PUNCTUATION MARKS
ا رفان اللهويان
UVULAR CONSONANTS
ا يشوم
NASAL CAVITY (NASALIZATION)
ا روف الأسلية
INTER-DENTAL
ا روف ا لقية
PHARYNGEAL (THROAT) CONSONANTS
ا روف اللثوية
ALVEO-DENTAL
ا روف الشفوية
LABIAL (LIP) CONSONANTS
ا روف النطعية
DENTAL CONSONANTS
ا روف الشجرية
PALATAL CONSONANTS
ا روف ا ا
MOLAR TONGUE
ا روف الذلقية
ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS


أحكام ا روف
THE RULES OF LETTERS
أحكام الإدغام
RULES OF ASSIMILATION
أحكام ا د
RULES OF MADD
أحكام حرف ا يم الساكنة
RULES OF MEEM SAKINAH
أحكام النون الساكنة والتنوين
RULES OF NOON SAKINAH AND TANWEEN
أحكام حرف اللام
RULES OF LAAM
ا تماثل
IDENTICAL LETTERS
ا تجانس
SAME PLACE OF ARTICULATION
ا تقارب
CLOSE PLACE OF ARTICULATION
ا د الفرعي
DERIVED MADD
ا د الاصلي
NATURAL MADD
الإظهار الشفوي
ITH-HAAR SHAFAWI
الإدغام الشفوي
IDGHAAM SHAFAWI
الإخفاء الشفوي
IKHFAA SHAFAWI
الإظهار
ITH-HAAR
الإدغام
IDGHAAM
الإخفاء
IKHFAA
الإقلاب
IQLAAB
لام الفعل
LAAM OF VERB
لام لفظ ا لالة
LAAM JALALAH
لام التعريف
LAAM TA'RIF
لام الشمسية
LAAM SHAMSIYYAH
لام القمرية
LAAM QAMARIYYAH
أحكام ا روف
THE RULES OF LETTERS [Contd ...]
القلقلة
RULES OF QALQALAH
أحكام الراء
RULES OF RAA
أحكام ا يم والنون ا شددة
RULES OF MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM


WAYS TO START RECITING SURAHS
PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE
READ التعوذ , البسملة AND السورة SEPARATELY
READ التعوذ , البسملة AND السورة JOINTLY
READ التعوذ , البسملة JOINTLY AND السورة SEPARATELY
READ التعوذ SEPARATELY. THEN البسملة AND السورة JOINTLY


WAYS OF RECITING SURAHS CONTINUOUSLY
PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE
WAY NOT PERMITTED TO RECITE
READ CURRENT السورة, البسملة AND NEXT السورة SEPARATELY
READ CURRENT السورة SEPARATELY. THEN البسملة AND NEXT السورة JOINTLY
READ CURRENT السورة, البسملة AND NEXT السورة JOINTLY
READ CURRENT السورة, البسملة JOINTLY AND NEXT السورة SEPARATELY

أحكام النون الساكنة والتنوين
RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN

نْ , ـٌ ـً ـٍ

NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN

الإظهار ITH-HAAR
(READ CLEARLY)

ء ه ح خ ع غ

رسولٌ أمِين , ينأون

الإخفاء IKHFAA
(USE NOSE)

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

لَن تفْعلوا , قوم تجهلُون

الإقلاب IQLAAB
(CONVERT ن OR TANWEEN TO م)

ب

مِن بعد , خبِيرا بصِيرا

الإدغام IDGHAAM
(Assimilation of one letter into another)

ي ر م ل و ن

إدغام ناقص
مع غنة **(With Stress)**

ي و م ن

مِن والِ , هزوا ولِعب

إدغام تام OR إدغام كامل
بدون غنة **(Without Stress)**

ر ل

مِن لدنك , غفُور رحِيم

Exceptions in Idghaam:

1. Idghaam does not apply in one word [يس and ن]

يس O والقرآن الحكيم

ن O والـقلم وما يسطرون

2. Idghaam does not apply if there is sakta between the words

وقيلَ من راقٍ

3. If و OR ي appears in same word after نْ , Read clearly (إظهار)

دنيا قِنوانٌ

أحكام حرف ا يم الساكنة
RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER MEEM SAKINAH

م
MEEM SAKINAH

إظهار شفوي **ITH-HAAR SHAFAWI**	إخفاء شفوي **IKHFAA SHAFAWI**	إدغام شفوي **IDGHAAM SHAFAWI**
(READ CLEARLY) **OTHER LETTERS EXCEPT م & ب**	**(USE NOSE, WITH STRESS)** **ب**	مع غنة **(With Stress)** **م**
ألم تر	ربهم ِبهم	مِنهم من كلم ا

أحكام ا يم والنون ا شددة
RULES OF MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM

READ نّ AND م WITH STRESS, EVEN WHILE STOPPING

For Noon Shaddah: مِن ا ِنة والناس , جان

For Meem Shaddah: ثمّ , لما

RULES FOR READING QALQALAH CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR WITH SUKUN: READ WITH ECHO SOUND

القلقلة
QALQALAH

قطب جد

صغرى
[WEAK ECHO]

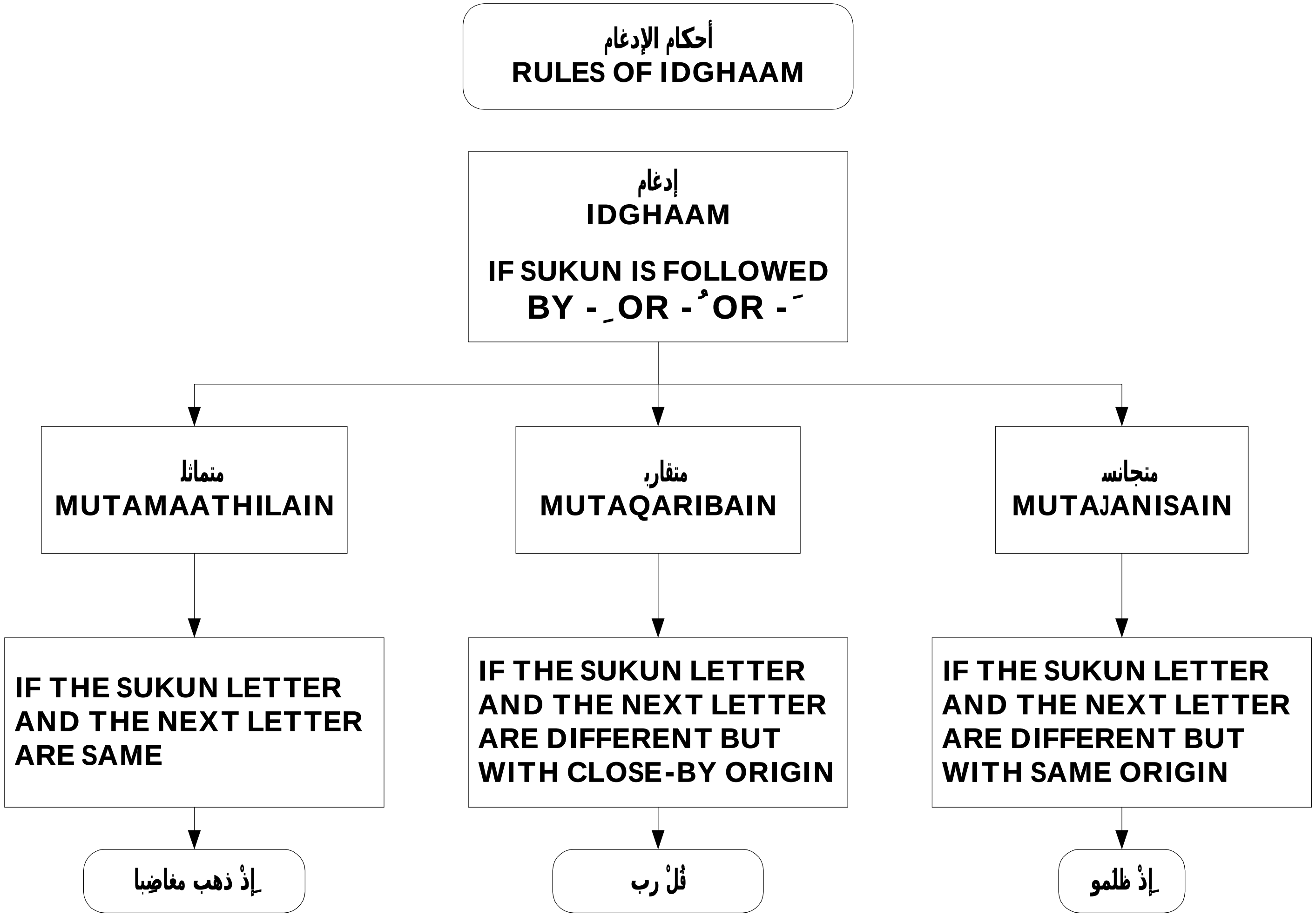
IF ANYONE OF THE QALQALAH CHARACTERS WITH SUKUN APPEARS IN THE MIDDLE OF A WORD

مِقْدار

ک ی
[STRONG ECHO]

IF ANYONE OF THE QALQALAH CHARACTERS WITH SUKUN APPEARS AT THE END OF A WORD AND WHEN WE STOP AT IT

مِيثَاق



Exceptions in Idhgaam: There will be no merger

1. If both identical letters are with harakah

ذَهب ِبسمعِهم

2. If both letters are letters of Madd [و and ي]

هادوا والنصارى

3. If there is a sakta between two identical letters

ماليه هلك

If the letters of Madd are Leen letters [ي or و preceeded by fathah], then there will be a complete merger without nasalization

ِبما عصوا وكانوا is pronounced as ِبما عصوكانوا

أحكام الراء
RULES FOR READING 'RAA' DUE TO CHARACTERS OR HARAKAH THAT APPEAR ON OR BEFORE OR AFTER IT

أحكام الراء
RULES OF 'RAA'

تفخيم
STRONG

1. RAA WITH FATHAH OR DHAMMAH OR FATHATAIN OR DHAMMATAIN [رَ رُ رً رٌ]
2. SAME AS 1ST POINT BUT WITH SHADDAH [رَّ رُّ رًّ رٌّ]
3. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS EITHER WITH DHAMMAH OR FATHAH [ـَرْ , ـُرْ]
4. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE THAT IS WITH FATHAH OR DHAMMAH [ـَـْرْ , ـُـْرْ]
5. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH TRUE KASRAH AND THE LETTER AFTER RAA IS ANYONE OF THESE CHARACTERS (خ ص ض غ ط ظ ق) CALLED AS حروف الإستعلاء
6. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH TEMPORARY KASRAH [اِرْ]

ربنا , سِر , برق

اَلْعسر , اَلْقَدر , فِرَقَةٌ , اِرتضى

BOTH TYPE STRONG & SOFT

1. فِرق -- PREFER SOFT
2. الفِطْر -- PREFER SOFT
3. مِصر -- PREFER STRONG

ترقيق
SOFT

1. RAA WITH KASRAH OR KASRATAIN [رِ رٍ]

2. SAME AS 1ST POINT BUT WITH SHADDAH [رِّ رٍّ]

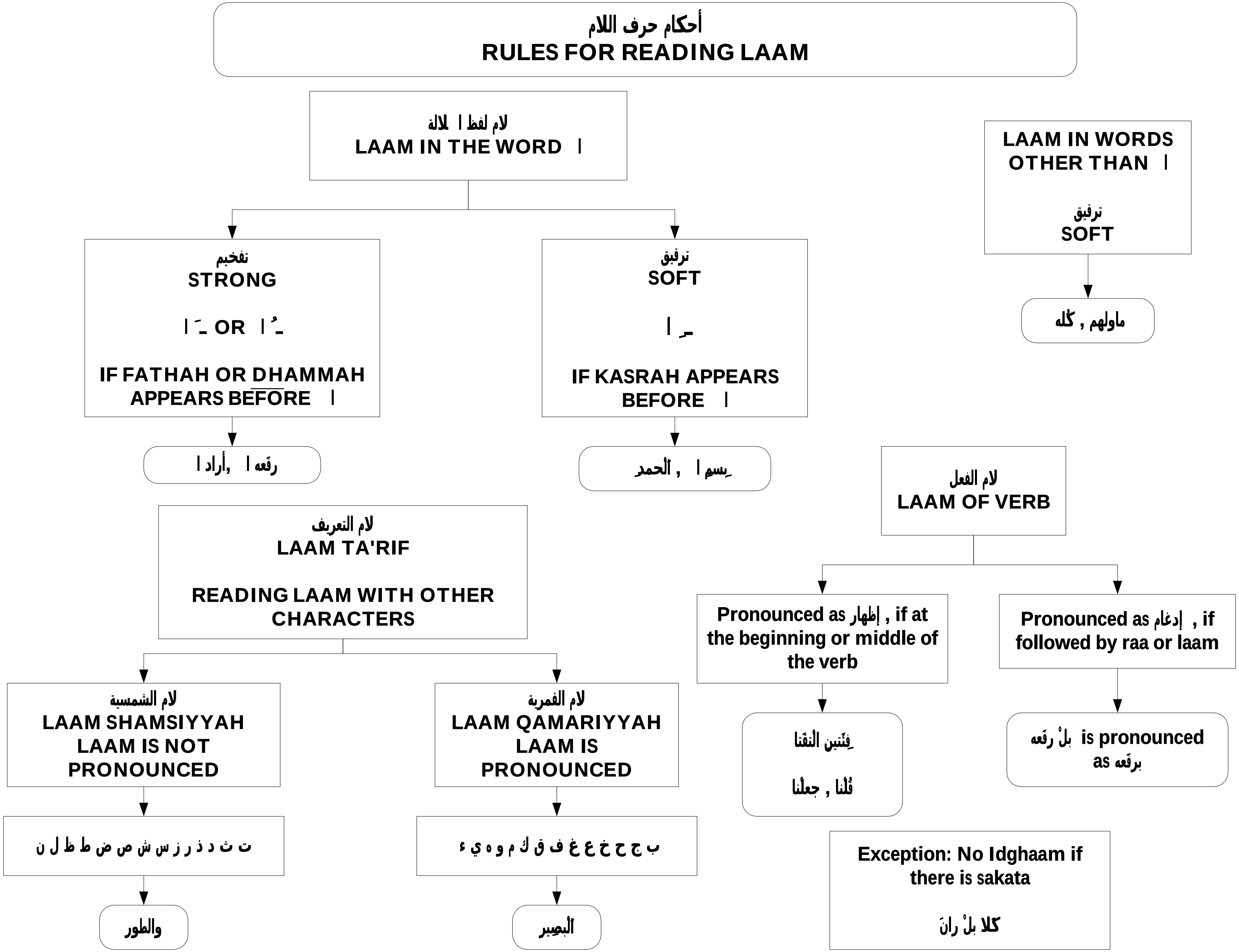
3. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH KASRAH [ـِرْ]

4. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE THAT IS WITH KASRAH [ـِـْرْ]

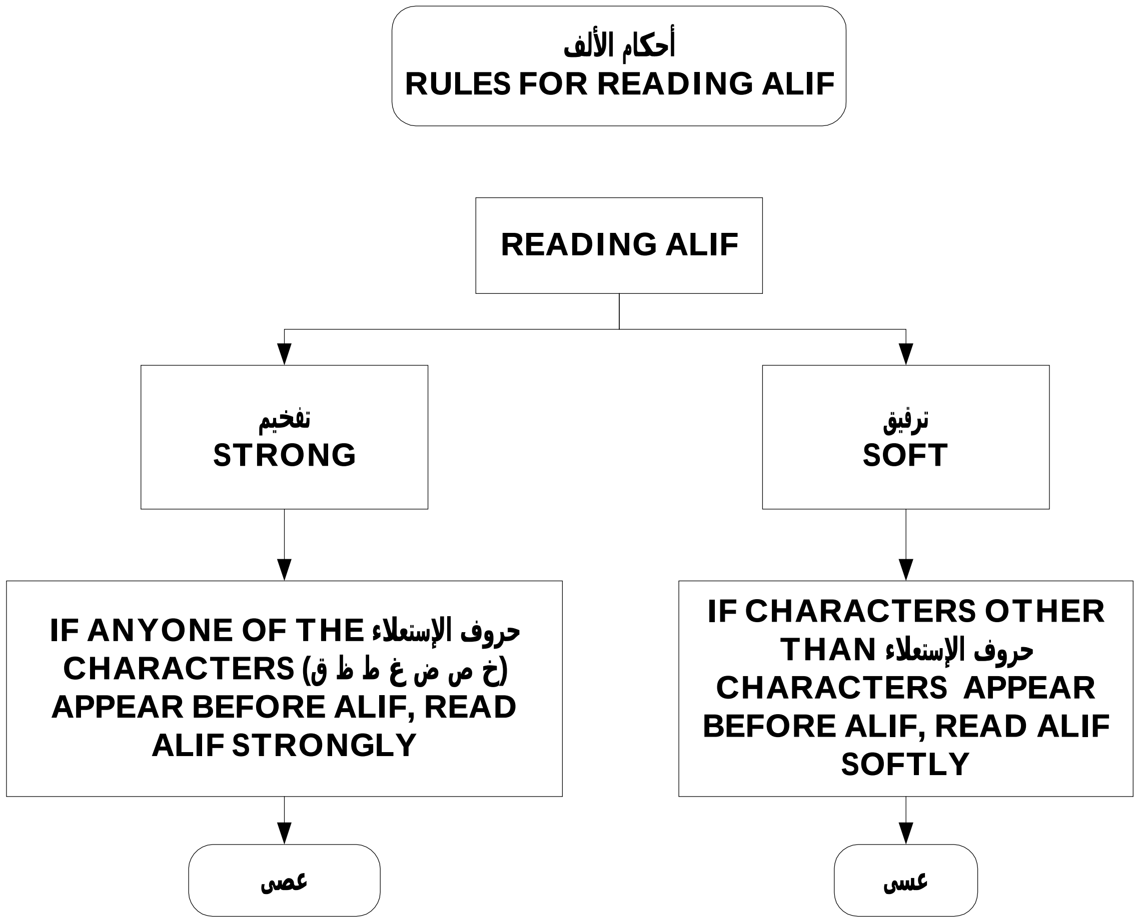
5. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS ي WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE THAT IS WITH FATHAH [ـَيْرْ]
6. THE WORD رها

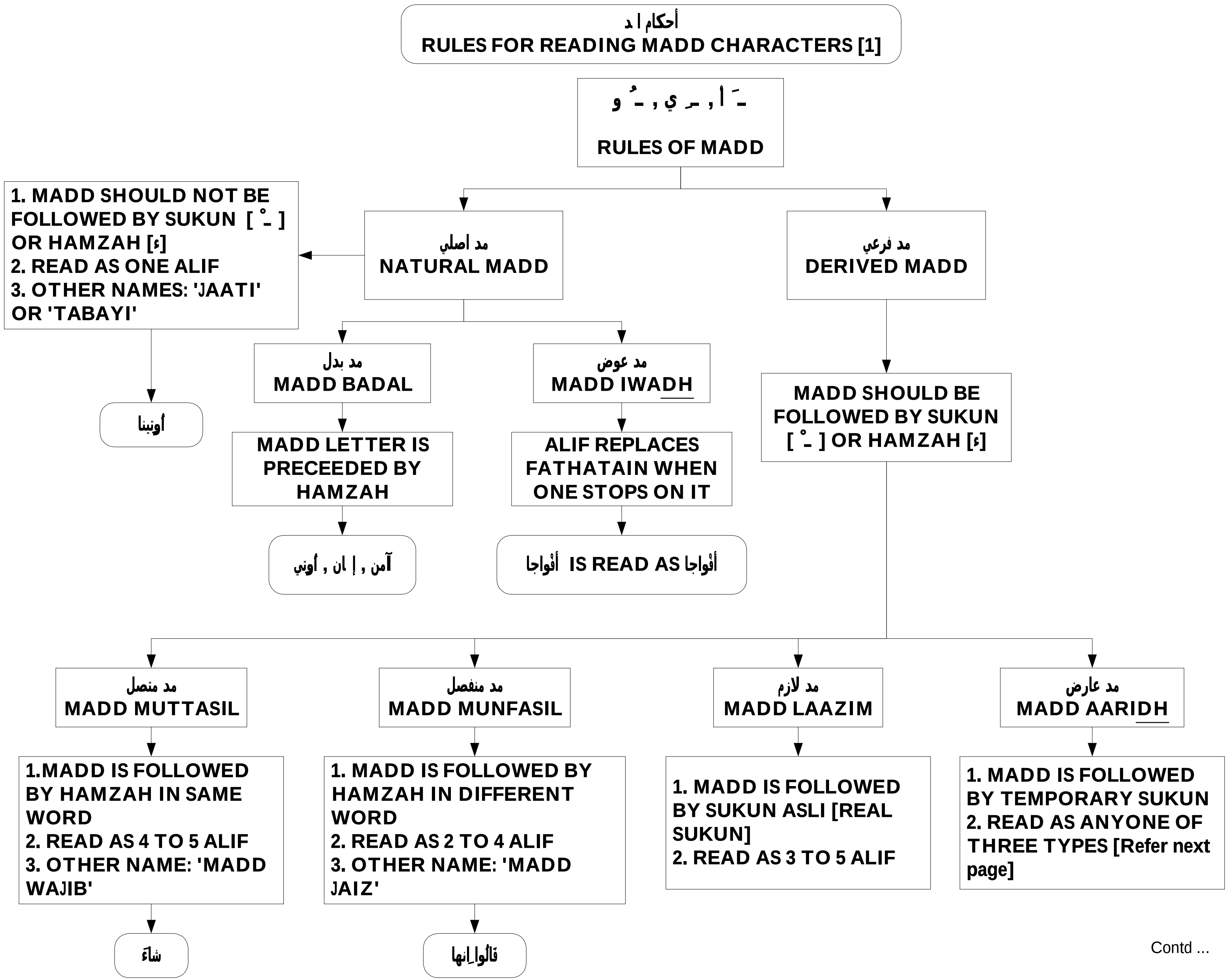
رِجالٌ , درّي

اَنذِر , حِجر , خير



أحكام حرف اللام
RULES FOR READING LAAM
لام لفظ الجلالة
LAAM IN THE WORD I
تفخيم
STRONG
I ـَ OR I ـُ
IF FATHAH OR DHAMMAH APPEARS BEFORE I
رقعه ا , أراد ا
ترقيق
SOFT
ـِ I
IF KASRAH APPEARS BEFORE I
بِسمِ ا , الْحمد
LAAM IN WORDS OTHER THAN I
ترقيق
SOFT
ماولهم , كُله
لام التعريف
LAAM TA'RIF
READING LAAM WITH OTHER CHARACTERS
لام الشمسية
LAAM SHAMSIYYAH LAAM IS NOT PRONOUNCED
ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن
والطور
لام القمرية
LAAM QAMARIYYAH LAAM IS PRONOUNCED
ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م و ه ي ء
الْبصِير
لام الفعل
LAAM OF VERB
Pronounced as إظهار , if at the beginning or middle of the verb
فِتْنين التقتا
قُلْنا , جعلْنا
Pronounced as إدغام , if followed by raa or laam
بلْ رقعه is pronounced as برقعه
Exception: No Idghaam if there is sakata
كلا بلْ رانَ


أحكام الألف
RULES FOR READING ALIF
READING ALIF
تفخيم
STRONG
ترقيق
SOFT
IF ANYONE OF THE حروف الإستعلاء CHARACTERS (خ ص ض غ ط ظ ق) APPEAR BEFORE ALIF, READ ALIF STRONGLY
IF CHARACTERS OTHER THAN حروف الإستعلاء CHARACTERS APPEAR BEFORE ALIF, READ ALIF SOFTLY
عصى
عسى


أحكام ا د
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [1]
ـَ ا , ـِ ي , ـُ و
RULES OF MADD
مد اصلي
NATURAL MADD
1. MADD SHOULD NOT BE FOLLOWED BY SUKUN [ـْ] OR HAMZAH [ء]
2. READ AS ONE ALIF
3. OTHER NAMES: 'JAATI' OR 'TABAYI'
أوتينا
مد بدل
MADD BADAL
MADD LETTER IS PRECEEDED BY HAMZAH
آمن , إ ان , أوتي
مد عوض
MADD IWADH
ALIF REPLACES FATHATAIN WHEN ONE STOPS ON IT
أفْواجا IS READ AS أفْواجا
مد فرعي
DERIVED MADD
MADD SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY SUKUN [ـْ] OR HAMZAH [ء]
مد متصل
MADD MUTTASIL
1.MADD IS FOLLOWED BY HAMZAH IN SAME WORD
2. READ AS 4 TO 5 ALIF
3. OTHER NAME: 'MADD WAJIB'
شاءَ
مد منفصل
MADD MUNFASIL
1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY HAMZAH IN DIFFERENT WORD
2. READ AS 2 TO 4 ALIF
3. OTHER NAME: 'MADD JAIZ'
قالُوا إنها
مد لازم
MADD LAAZIM
1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY SUKUN ASLI [REAL SUKUN]
2. READ AS 3 TO 5 ALIF
مد عارض
MADD AARIDH
1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY TEMPORARY SUKUN
2. READ AS ANYONE OF THREE TYPES [Refer next page]

Contd ...

أحكام ا د
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [2]

مد لازم
MADD LAAZIM

كلمى مثقّل – KALIMA MUTHAQQAL

SHADDAH APPEARS AFTER مد IN ONE WORD
مد ـّ

دابة

كلمى قّف – KALIMA MUKHAFFAF

SUKUN APPEARS AFTER مد IN ONE WORD
مد ـْ

الئن
ONLY PLACE

حر مثقّل – HARFI MUTHAQQAL

SHADDAH APPEARS ON مد IN ONE CHARACTER

طسم

حر قّف – HARFI MUKHAFFAF

SUKUN APPEARS ON مد IN ONE CHARACTER

ص

مد عارض
MADD AARIDH

READING IN ANYONE TYPE IS OUR CHOICE [BE CONSISTENT]

CHANGE مفْلِحونَ TO مفْلِحونْ

قصر – QASR

READ AS ONE ALIF

توسط – TAWASSUT

READ AS 2 OR 3 ALIF

طول – TOOL

READ AS 5 ALIF

Exception: The word ا in سورة ال عمران can be read with or without مد

أحكام حروف ا
RULES OF HURUF LEEN

حروف ا
HURUF LEEN
ـَ و , ـَ ي

مد ا لازم
MADD LEEN LAAZIM

1. HURUF LEEN IS FOLLOWED BY TRUE SUKUN
2. READ AS قصر OR توسط OR طول. BUT طول IS BETTER

ONLY TWO PLACES
كهيعص, عسق

مد ا عارض
MADD LEEN AARIDH

1. HURUF LEEN IS FOLLOWED BY TEMPORARY SUKUN
2. READ AS قصر OR توسط OR طول

موت , بيت

نون قط
NOON QUTNI

IF SUKUN APPEARS AFTER TANWEEN, THEN:
1. CHANGE TANWEEN TO KASRAH
2. ADD A NOON WITH KASRAH BETWEEN THEM

لُمزة ن الذِي

Exception:
1. IF WE STOP AT TANWEEN, THERE IS NO NOON QUTNI

2. IN سورة الإخلاص , STOPPING IS BETTER

أحكام الصلة
RULES OF SILAH

SILAH MEANS READING ه ELONGATEDLY LIKE مد

Exception: NO صلة BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT ه BUT PART OF THE WORD ITSELF

نفقه IN SURAH هود
فواكه IN SURAH مؤمنون
تنته IN SURAH مر

Exception: IF ي WITH SUKUN APPEARS BEFORE ه , READ ه WITH KASRAH BUT WITHOUT ELONGATION

فِيهِ

BUT READ فِيهِ مهانا WITH ELONGATION

صلة بالياء
SILAH BIL YAH

IF KASRAH COMES BEFORE ه , READ LIKE ي OF مد

بِهِ

Exception: DHAMMAH OF ه IS NOT ELONGATED

وإنْ تشكُروا يرضه لكُم
IN SURAH الزمر

صلة بالواو
SILAH BIL WAV

IF FATHAH OR DHAMMAH COMES BEFORE ه , READ LIKE و OF مد

معه

Exception: IF APPEARS BEFORE فعل, THEN ي AT THE END WILL BE REMOVED. SO, THERE IS NO ELONGATION

ينتهي IS READ AS ينته

Exception: IFANYTHING EXCEPT ي WITH SUKUN APPEARS BEFORE ه , READ ه WITH DHAMMAH

مِنه

Exception: SUKUN APPEARS ON ه INSTEAD OF KASRAH

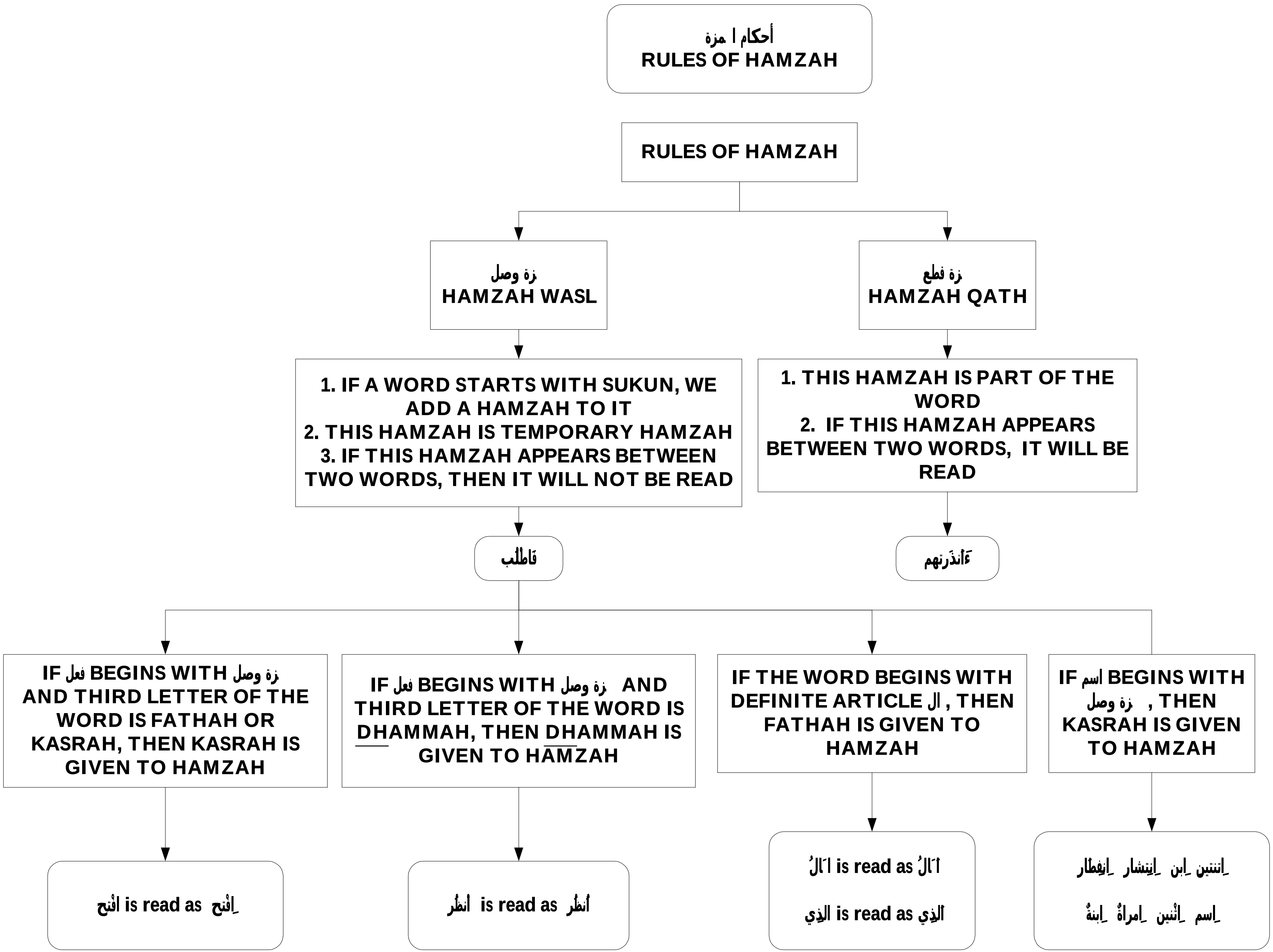
أرجه IN SURAH أعراف
فَألقِه IN SURAH ل

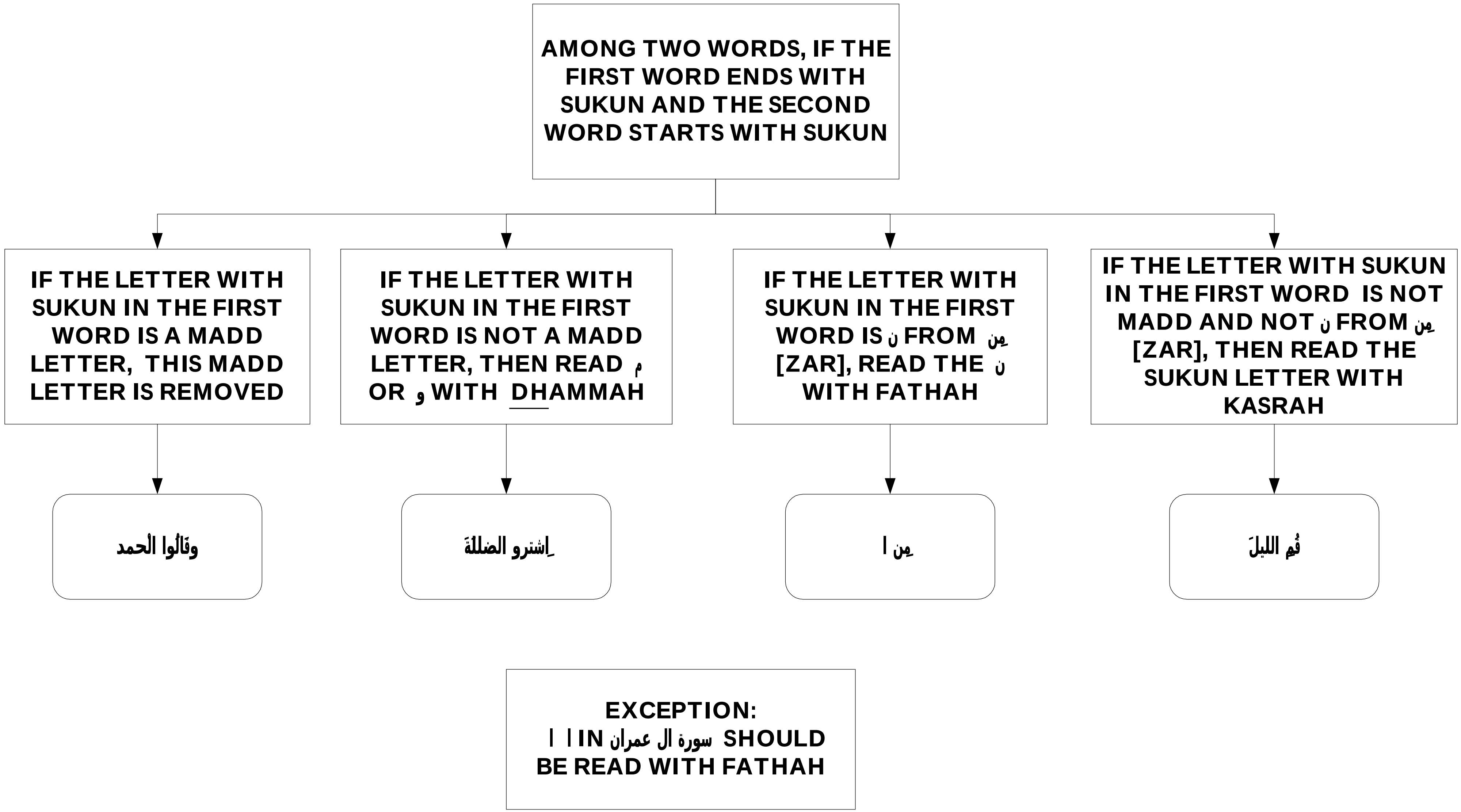
Exception: DHAMMAH APPEARS ON ه INSTEAD OF KASRAH

وما أنسانِيه IN SURAH كهف

عليه ا IN SURAH فتح

GENERAL RULE: IF A LETTER WITH SUKUN APPEARS BEFORE ه, THEN WE WON'T READ ELONGATEDLY


أحكام ا مزة
RULES OF HAMZAH
RULES OF HAMZAH
زة وصل
HAMZAH WASL
زة قطع
HAMZAH QATH
1. IF A WORD STARTS WITH SUKUN, WE ADD A HAMZAH TO IT
2. THIS HAMZAH IS TEMPORARY HAMZAH
3. IF THIS HAMZAH APPEARS BETWEEN TWO WORDS, THEN IT WILL NOT BE READ
1. THIS HAMZAH IS PART OF THE WORD
2. IF THIS HAMZAH APPEARS BETWEEN TWO WORDS, IT WILL BE READ
فَاطْلُب
ءَأنذَرتهم
IF فعل BEGINS WITH زة وصل AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS FATHAH OR KASRAH, THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH
IF فعل BEGINS WITH زة وصل AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS DHAMMAH, THEN DHAMMAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH
IF THE WORD BEGINS WITH DEFINITE ARTICLE ال , THEN FATHAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH
IF اسم BEGINS WITH زة وصل , THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH
افْتح is read as اِفْتح
انظُر is read as أنظُر
الُ is read as أَلُ
الذِي is read as ألذِي
اِثنتين اِبن اِنتشار اِنفِطار
اِسم اِثْنين اِمرأةٌ اِبنةٌ


AMONG TWO WORDS, IF THE FIRST WORD ENDS WITH SUKUN AND THE SECOND WORD STARTS WITH SUKUN
IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS A MADD LETTER, THIS MADD LETTER IS REMOVED
IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS NOT A MADD LETTER, THEN READ م OR و WITH DHAMMAH
IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS ن FROM مِن [ZAR], READ THE ن WITH FATHAH
IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS NOT MADD AND NOT ن FROM مِن [ZAR], THEN READ THE SUKUN LETTER WITH KASRAH
وقَالُوا الْحمد
اِشترو الضللةَ
مِن ا
قُمِ الليلَ
EXCEPTION:
ا ا IN سورة ال عمران SHOULD BE READ WITH FATHAH

أحكام الوقف
RULES OF STOPPING

RULES FOR ENDING A SENTENCE

- **CHANGE FATHAH OR DHAMMAH OR KASRAH OR DHAMMATAIN OR KASRATAIN TO SUKUN**
  - STOP نستعِ AS نستع
  - STOP مِن رب رحِيمٍ AS مِن رب رحِيم
- **CHANGE FATHATAIN TO ALIF**
  - STOP احدًا AS احدا
- **CHANGE ة TO ه**
  - STOP الصلوة AS الصلوه

NOTATIONS IN HOLY QURAN

MUST STOP	MUST NOT STOP	PREFERRED TO STOP	PREFERRED NON-STOP	1. STOP AT ONE :. AND NOT AT ANOTHER :. 2. DIFFERENT OPINION PERSISTS FOR	STOP AND NON-STOP ARE SAME	OBSERVE AS PREVIOUS SYMBOL IN THE AAYAH
O or ہ or م or ط or سكة or وقفه	لا	قف	ز or ج-ز or ق or صلى or صل	فلا	ج or ص or [لا above O or ہ]	ك

1. وقف منجل STOPPED AT جِ يل عليه السلام
2. PREFER STOPPING AT وقف غفران
3. PREFER NON-STOP AT وقف كفران

GENERAL RULE:

1. WE MUST STOP AT م . IF NOT, THE MEANING WILL CHANGE.
2. FOR NOTATIONS OTHER THAN م: IF YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO READ CONTINUOUSLY, YOU CAN STOP AT ANY PLACE. BUT WHILE CONTINUING, WE SHOULD REPEAT ONE OR TWO WORDS PRECEEDING THE PLACE AT WHICH WE STOPPED.

أحكام سكتة
RULES OF SAKTA

SAKTA: STOP THE SOUND BUT DON'T BREAK THE BREATH

↓

عوجاً IN SURAH كهف

من مرقدنا IN SURAH يس

قيل من IN SURAH قيامة

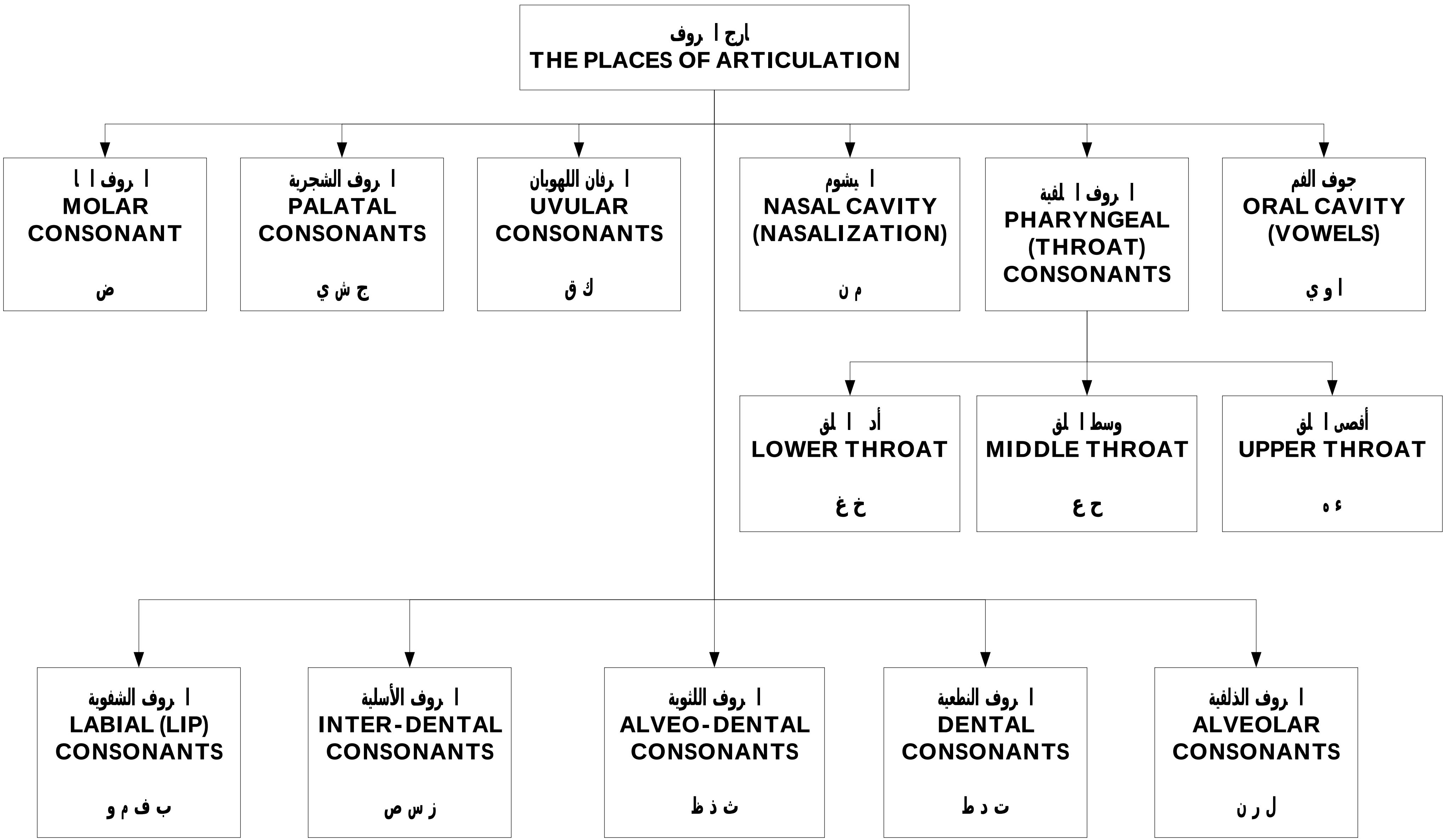
كلاّ بل IN SURAH تتفيف

ACCORDING TO SOME SCHOLARS

مالِيه هلك IN SURAH ا اقة

GENERAL RULE: THERE IS NO SAKTA AT THE POINT OF STOPPING

ارج ا روف
THE PLACES OF ARTICULATION



مخارج الحروف

